photomicrograph analysis of TdT, CD3 and βF1 on stage II and stage III human breast ductal carcinoma cells in two women. **A)** Tumor cell imprints made from 18 mm primary tumor of a 44-year old woman (MB/87-4906) with multiple axillary lymph node metastases (15 positive lymph nodes out of 21) show many TdT-positive cells as demonstrated by PAP procedure. These cells were also positive for CD3ε and βF1 (anti-CTβ). **B)** Metastatic tumor cells from an enlarged axillary lymph node of a 82-year old woman (EN/88-279) (three massive metastatic axillary lymph nodes) who had a large primary tumor (50 mm diameter) fixed to the chest wall, showed scattered TdT-positive cells as demonstrated by the indirect immunofluorescence procedure. Metastatic tumor cells from the second patient (EN/88-279) expressed **C)** CD3ε and **D)** βF1 (anti-CTβ) (X800). **There was no significant difference in the number and intensity of CTβ and other T cell associated molecules between primary and metastatic tumors in these breast cancer patients.**--

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REMARKS

The amendment in the specification is to correct clerical errors.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification by the current Amendment. The attached page is captioned **"Version with Markings to Show Changes Made."**

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection in the Office Action dated February 14, 2001, for the following reasons:

The claim has been rejected under 35 USC 112, first paragraph, the Examiner stating that the specification, while being enabling for a method for determining if a metastatic event has already occurred from a solid non-lymphoid tumor, is not enabling for a method of predicting the metastatic potential of a solid non-lymphoid primary tumor, that the specification does not demonstrate an interval of time between expression of a T-cell antigen and the metastatic event. The Examiner points out that

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